THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. First Session.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1858.

SENATE.

MARD presented the petition of William Henry aying the adoption of his code of signal telegrater ocean marine service as a national code; which red to lie on the table, as a bill has already been from the Committee on Commerce to provide real introduction of an international code of ma-

HAMLIN presented two petitions, numerously by citizens of Maine, and owners of lands lying on a St. Croix, praying that measures may be taken that portion of the boundary between the United and the province of New Brunswick which runs he middle of the river St. Croix surveyed, marked, which by monuments above and below tide which were referred to the Committee on Foreign

INDELL presented the memorial of T. Hart Hyited States consul at Amoy, in China, praying
sation for judicial services under the act of ConAugust 11, 1848; which was referred to the
tee on Foreign Relations.
IOHNSON, of Tennessee, presented papers in relathe claim of Levi Johnson, and of Mary Burchthe right of Samuel Slaughter, to bounty lands;
were referred to the Committee on Pensions.
ONES presented a memorial of the legislature of
raying a grant of land to aid in the construction
froad from Fort Dodge to Sioux Falls; which was
to the Committee on Public Lands.
ITCH presented a memorial of citizens of Martin
Minnesota, praying the establishment of a mail
om Winnebago city to Jackson; which was referthe Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

REFORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

ing essentially from the past practice of the gov-but it was one which commended itself to the and the patriotism of the people of the coun-was a settlement of this controversy about slavery and sacred principle—a principle which should slong as our government should endure, and as long as one government should chairs, and equal to every exigency which might hereafter and the great essential element of that doctrine at Congress should not interfere, but that, as to de aud manner of forming their government, the should be left unrestrained, and Congress should cide upon the question of admission, upon the consideration whether the government was republits form. He had hoped that we were about to a most significant and beautiful illustration of the of that doctrine, and that this vexed question cry was to be settled forever; that we should see smal spectacle of two States, the one a slave State other a free State, now admitted under that docad hus it would be vindicated, illustrated, and stell. This had been his desire, because he thought thick Congress could pass could go further to-restoring that fraternal feeling which, in the rape pure days of the republic, existed between reat sections than such an act as that; nothing and more to add to the prosperity and advance siness of our common country than such a mgas-

and more to add to the prosperity and advance shess of our common country than such a measure shess of our common country than such a measure she with the sintervention, because it proposes to discard what gle of Kansas have done, and to institute new of proceeding; it proposes to set aside their action scribe to them how they shall proceed hereafter ing a form of government. In 1856 Congress of to the people of Kansas an invitation to come union, when their population was so small that uild hardly have expected admission. They had ken no legal action, and Congress extended them tation; but now the case is very different. The have acted, and have presented themselves here ission with a form of government which is republished which has come up to us through legal chandregular steps. They have exercised the power longress conferred upon them in the organic law, it was declared that their legislative powers should over all rightful subjects of legislation, and that ple should be left perfectly free to form and requir domestic institutions in their own way, wen if it were allowable on principle that Congress return to the people of Kansas the constitution hey have sent here, and give them power of rewer that instrument, there are still other serious as to the amendment of the House. It was contact the people had not a fair opportunity to vote Lecompton constitution, because, instead of subthe whole instrument, the slavery clause only mitted; but he argued that the mode of voting ed by this amendment was fully as objectionable prescribed by the Lecompton convention. How he slavery question have been submitted to the in any other way than as a distinct proposition? existed in the constitution; and if they had only lowed to vote for or against the constitution it have been a question between a slave State and notal; hence those who were in favor of admission wanted a free State would virtually have been thised, for they would have had no opportunity of for admission as a free State. The easiest way for State party to

but it is conceded that we have no authority to alter or change it. Then what does it concern us to inquire how that instrument was formed? And, again, if the amendment of the House should be adopted, and the people should vote this constitution down and form a new one, what guarantee is there that there would not be fraud in that action, as well as heretofore? Mr. B. also alluded to the extraordinary proposition in the amendment that makes the President of the United States perform the function which the constitution in express terms vests in Congress. We have read the Lecompton constitution and know that it is republican in form; but this amendment proposes to give the people of Kansas the power to form a constitution and State government, and put it in operation, without ever having it presented to Congress at all. Who knows whether that constitution will be republican, and if it is, may it not contain other features making it entirely imalmissible? He had not confidence enough in the men who would be likely to have control of this movement in Kansas now, to be willing to give them any such irresponsible power. Indeed, he would not be at all surprised if a constitution made in that way should emancipate all the slaves in the Territory and confiscate their value; neither would he be surprised if it should attempt to interdict or to embarrass the execution of the fugitive-slave law; and yet the President would be obliged to admit the State upon his proclamation. It gives him no discretion, but makes it imperative upon him, when the facts are certified to him, to announce that Kansas is a State in the Union, no matter how obnoxious her constitution may be. Mr. B. closed by saying that the amendment presented a wide field for discussion, but he would not longer pursue the subject; he could not, however, consent that the vote should be taken without calling the attention of the Senate to these facts.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that he had hoped that the

conduction of a simple part of the control of the part of the p but, on the contrary, that it would increase ten-fold the anarchy, disturbance, and civil war which have lately prevailed in that Territory; that it violated every principle of the democratic party to which he belonged, as well as every principle of representative government, and asserted for Congress a power which it did not possess under the constitution; and that it was a fatal overthrow of the rights of the several States, he was prepared to vote against it, and take whatever consequences might result from that course.

The question being taken, the amendment of the House was disagreed to—yeas 32, nays 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigley, Bright

House was disagreed to—yeas 32, nays 23—as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans. Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hanter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkanasa, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Keunedy, Mallory, Mason, Feares, Folk, Pugh, Schastan, Sidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamilh, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trambull, Wade, and Wilson—33.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Durkee, Henderson, Reid, Summer, and Toombs—7.

Mr. SIAIDELL moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped that motion would not prevail. He thought the Minnesota bill could be passed to-night. The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 27, nays 27—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown,

to—yeas 27, mays 27—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Hailory, Mason, Pearce, Fugh, Schastian, Sidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulce.—27.

NAYS—Messrs Bell, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Byon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foate, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones, King, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Suaart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

ARSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Durkee, Gwin, Henderson, Reid, Summer, and Toombs.—8.

Mr. MALI-ORY moved that inasmuch as it was Friday, which was usually devoted to the consideration of private bills, the Senate now take up the private calendar.

The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 21, nays 29—as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Clay, Evans, Fitz-Yeas—Messrs.

to—yeas 21, nays 29—as follows:

YEAS—Mesars, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of
frennessee, Kannedy, Mallory, Mason, Poik, Pugh, Sebastian, Thompson
of Kentucky, Wright, and Yules—21.

NAYS—Mesars. Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Chandler, Clark,
Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Boolittle, Bouglas, Fessenden, Fitch,
Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harian, Houston, King, Poarce, Seward,
Stummors, Shiell, Shart, Thomson of New Jercey, Trumbull, Wade,
and Wilson—29.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Mesars, Bates, Bell, Cameron, Davis,
Durkec, Gwin, Henderson, Hanter, Jones, Reid, Sammer, and Toombs—
12.

Mr. DOUGLAS then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. YULEE thought it would be impossible that the Minnesota bill could be passed to-night, as there were some amendments yet to be offered, and moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 26, mays 26.

ington Aqueduct, in the District of Columbia; and it was LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. read a third time and passed.

Interest and passed.

THE DESIGNECY BILL.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Booxes, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, called attention to the various provisions of the bill to show that they did not correspond with its title, and that it was not only a delicincy bill.

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Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, called attention to the various provisions for fitting up the venue committee rooms. See, and for formishing the members with newspapers. Another item was to pay extra compensation to the official reporters. The extraordinary appropriation for the army, amounting to nearly eight millions of dollars, had been sent to one of the committees of the House without passing through the Treasury Department. The estimates showed that \$37,789,000 of this appropriation was for deficiencies for the last and current fiscal year, leaving about \$3,000,000 for Utha, a protincy of the person for this appropriation, he could not vote for it. They had the army bill before them, and hopped it would be passed before the adjournment of Congress. Then they could place this appropriation in the next fiscal year, devined the propriet appropriate place for it. Was this item wanted for the Utah was ! That Territory might be in a state of opposition to the government, but he did not believe them had been a war declared against it. If he could counselve, he would have nothing to do with it further than they have with every other than the work of the propriet appropriate place for it. Was this item wanted for the Utah was ! That Territory might be in a state of opposition to the government, but he did not believe them had been a war declared against it. If he could counselve, he would behave them should be an admin

by that gentleman. He justified the course of the administration in regard to the Utah expedition, and said that the troops had been sent to that Territory not for the purpose of making war upon the inhabitants, but to prevent the Indians from harassing the emigrants, and to

vent the indians from narassing the emigrants, and to establish a military post.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, hoped that the time for debating the deficiency bill would be extended.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he did not believe that this could be done in the committee; but if there was no objection, he would report the proposition to the

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, moved that the com nittee rise; which motion was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported

The committee then rose, and the Charman reported accordingly.

The SPEAKER stated that he would feel himself compelled to propound the recommendation to the House.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was agreed to—ayes 87, noes 45.

And then, on motion of Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the House adjourned till Monday next.

Kansas.—We have advices from Kansas of recen date. A body of men are in session to make another constitution, and Jim Lane is cutting a foolish figure in

constitution, and Jim Lane is cutting a foolish figure in the convention. It has come to pass that nobody cares what tom-foolery is enacted in Kansas, and the proceedings of this convention will get very little notice from us. A gentleman of Kansas—a free-soiler, one who has taken part in all the factious struggles in that Territory, but who is now sick of them—tells us that a large majority of the people of that Territory will gladly accept of admission into the Union under the Lecomptou constitution—that it will restore peace to the Territory—at the same time that it will encourage emigration to it, now cut off by the false statements in the papers and in the speeches of members of Congress—and that all they ask is to be let alone by the "scurvy politicians." There will be no excitement—no violence—no bloodshed—even should Congress recognise the Lecompton constitution, by voting to admit Kansas into the Union under it, but, whenever they get ready, they will go to work and enever they get ready, they will go to work and ange its provisions, if such change should be deemed casary.—St. Louis Republican.

Mr. DOUGLAS then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. YULEE thought it would be impossible that the Minnesota bill could be passed to-night, as there were some amendments yet to be offered, and moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was not agreed to—yeas 26, nays 26.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Douglas, it was agreed to in the Minnesota bill was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN then renewed the motion to adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 27.

After a few remarks by Messers. FITCH, DOUGLAS, CAMERON, and others, by general consent the Senate adjourned until Monday next, when the Minnesota bill will come up as unfinished lusiness.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill to acquire certain lands deeded to the Wash-

Cirr Post Office Testimonial.—We mentioned in the Union of yesterday morning that a handsome service of place had been presented by the clerks in the City Post Office to Col. J. G. Berret, on his retiring from the duties of postmaster, at the expiration of his term of office. Below we give the letter which accompanied this well-merited testimonial, with Col. Berret's reply:

machinery to start the foundry, which could be speedily done and save the government the nice little sum of \$285,000. This is no fancy, but plain matter of fact, and, therefore, we say, and the people all say, let us have the national foundry here under the direct supervision of

To-DAY closes what is now called "Passion Week." and was known by the primitive Christians as Hebdoma. Magna, or the Great Week. To-day was known as the Great Sabbath, and is thus set down in the Church History:

Great Sabbath, and is thus set down in the Church History:

"This was the only Saturday or Sabbath throughout the year that the Greek churches, and some of the Western, kept as a fast; all other Saturdays, or Sabbaths, being observed as festivals. On this day they continued to fast, not only till evening, but till cock-crowing in the morning, which was the supposed time of our Saviour's resurrection. And the preceding time of the night was spent in divine service, prayer, preaching, and baptizing such of the catechumens as presented themselves. Eusebius tells us that, in the time of Constantine, this vigil was kept with great pomp. For that Emperor set up lofty pillars of wax, to burn as torches all over the city, so that the night seemed to outshine the sun at noonday."

A Case you were Lawyers .- There was a crowd all don yesterday in front of the old "Magnolia House," (near McGuire's suction room,) which is now being dem to make way for a new store. All that remains is a small shop, occupied by H. Kropp & Brother, tobacco-nists, who claim that their lease has two years to run, and who refused to move out. The proprietors accordingly went on with the work of demolition, until the ceiling of the store was knocked in, the windows were broken, and the premises were anything but tenantable; but the Teutonic occupants remained in possession with stoical indifference until near night, when they re-

THE PASSOVER is now being celebrated by the Israelite everywhere in commemoration of the troubles and subse quent triumphs of their fathers five thousand six hundre and eight years ago. The synagogue in this city, which is in Fourth street, between D and E, will be open to-day for public worship from 8 until 11 o'clock, a. m., the Rev. Mr. Lansbury officiating as reader. On Sunday the synagogue will be open for services at 6 o'clock, p. m. and on Monday and Tuesday, the closing days of the fes-

ticipant in the robbery of Munck's gun-shop, on Sixth at Martin's Tayern, where Hemiline was lodging, and were identified. One of these rifles belongs to John C. ltives, esq., by whom it was loaned to Mr. Graves, who used it in his duel with Mr. Cilley. We have not le whether Hemline remains in jail or has been "escorted to

CHAPLAINS TO THE HOUSE, -Mr. Speaker Orr has mad arrangements for opening the daily sessions with prayer until the 25th of May. There are forty-one different

Mr. John Brouman, who is equally famed as a finished actor, a polished writer, and a most agreeable gentleman, takes a complimentary benefit to-night, on which occasion he will pay his adieu to our metropolitan audience. He will appear as Don Christorst Colon in "Columbus el Filibustero," and as H. J. Powhatm in "Po-ca-hon-tas," two of his best parts and two of his best pieces. The house will doubtless be crowded.

Dawson's Benefit on Monday night is to be the theatrical event of the season. The audience will comprise many of our most distinguished residents, and we tope the popular beneficiary will receive a substantial oken of the general appreciation of his merits.

LECTURES IN GEORGETOWN.—A series of lectures, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a charitable pur-pose, are to be delivered at the Methodist Protestant Church, in Georgetown. E. Yates Reese, S. S. Cox, Drs. Burnap and Morris, and other gentlemen of high ability,

MONTICELLO. Captain U. P. Levy, of the navy, the present proprietor of Monticello, has placed that conse-crated spot at the disposition of the Monticello Guard, of Charlottesville, for their jubilee on the ensuing 4th of July. The "Washington Light Infantry," Capt. Davis, will probably be invited to attend.

PLANT TREES.—Public laborers are now engaged in planting trees in the "circle" at the west end and in other places; but we regret to see that few of our citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity to plant shade trees before their houses.

rency and credit system, which this gentleman has been requested to repeat in Washington, comes off at Philhar-monic Hall on Monday evening. See advertisement in another column. It is a free lecture.

House of Representatives to-morrow by Rev. Jabez Fox, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in this city. The ermon will be upon the subject of the resurrection

FANCY COSTUMES .- Mr. Phillips, the famous New York costumer, has arrived in this city with a large assortment of fancy dresses. He is, we learn, at the Ebbitt House.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—COMPLIMENTA-STIMONIAL tendered to
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
And positively his last appearance.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1

And the originial, aboriginal and erratic extravaganza of PO CA HON TAS.

H. J. POWHATAN, King of the Tuscaroras...... John Brot

The doors will open at 7½; performance commence at 7½.

April 3 [Int.StatesStar.]

[No. 602.] By the President of the United States.

N pursuance of law, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare thown that public sales will be held at the undermentions in the Termirory or Nemasera, at the periods herein

North of the base line and east of the risth principal meridian.

That part of township one outside of the Sac and Fox, and Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, of range 17.

The parts of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 outside of the Sac and Fox, and Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, and fractional townships 5 and 6, of range 16.

That part of township one outside of the Sac and Fox reservation; township 2, the parts of townships 3, 4, and 5 outside of the Half Breed, Nemaha reservation; and fractional township 6, of range 16.

That part of township one outside of the Sac and Fox reservation; townships 2, 3, and 4; that part of township 5 outside of the Half Breed, Nemaha reservation, and township 6, of range 14.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 12.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 19.

At the land office at Numassac Care, commencing on Monday, the

At the land office at Namasana Crry, commencing on Monday, the lands of September neat, for the disposal of the public lands within he following named townships, viz:

Township 7, and fractional townships 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of range 1.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and fractional township 13, of range 13.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12 and 13, of range 12.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional township 12, of range 12.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and fractional townships 12, 13, and 14, of range 10.
 Townships 7, 8, and 13, and fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, ef

Fractional townships 12, 13, and 14, and townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 9, and 20, of range 10.

Fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, and townships 17, 18, 19, and

20, of range 9.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

JAMES BUCHANAN By the President:
os. A. Hannaicas,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands empracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

HOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Ap. 3—lawtes

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WANTED—A situation as Governess by a young lady, who is competent to teach French, Drawing, and the English branches. Country preferred unexceptionable references given.

DEAR EXPERIENCE; by the author of "DOCTOR ANTONIO;" being a new edition, under a new title, of "The Paragreess in Paris," illustrated by John Leech, of the London "Punch;" price \$1 25. For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Book and Stationery Store, 234 Penn. av.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for April.
The Reason Why; a Book of Condensed Scientific Knowledge & the inillion; \$1.00.
Burgees: Photograph and Ambrotype Manual; \$1.00.
Beid's Ventilation in American Dwellings; \$2.00.
Flemming's Vocabulary of Philosophy. London, \$1.75.
FRANCK TAYLOR. NEW ITALIAN NOVEL, DEAR EXPE-

NEW ITALIAN NOVELL, PRINCE A Tyle by Ruffini, author of Doctor Antonio.
Doctor Antonio, by Ruffini.
Beatrice Cenci.
Sartarce, a tale of Norway; by Mattland.
For sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN, Ap 3 [Intel.]

"GOLD AND PAPER." A LECTURE BY J. V. HUNTINGTON.

MONDAY EVENING, April 5th, at PHILHAR-MONIC HALL, Pennsylvania avenue, west of 11th street Hour, 8 o'clock. Admission free. NECESSARY TO EVERY LIBRARIAN.—Adden-

da to the Bibliotheca Americana, a catalogue of American publications, (reprints and original works.) from May 1855, to March.
1858. Compiled and arranged by Roceback. Price 25 6c; mailed free on the receipt of \$2 75, in stamps or otherwise.
For sale at 332 Penn. avc., between 9th & 10th sts.

TENTILATION IN AMERICAN DWELLINGS. with a series of diagrams, presenting examples in different classes of habitation, by David Boswell Bield, M. D. F. R. S. E. discrete of ventilation at the houses of Parliament, London, etc., etc.,

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—COMPLIMENT ARY TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BROUGHAM, SATURD A APRIL 3, 1858.

DEAR SR: The undersigned, visitors at the Washington Theatre, desirous of proving their appreciation of a true and genial man, a successful author, and brilliant actor, wish to know if it would be compatible with the arrangements of the theatre to fender to John Hrougham, esq., a complimentary testimonial, and, if so, on what evening the same might take place.

Yours, &c.,

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Hon. Gas. W. Johnes,
Arnold Harris,
Hon. Albert Pike,
John Savage,
Jas. M. Cavanage,
Alex. Dimitry,
John F. Coyle,
Hugh Caperton,
And many others.

WASSUNOTON THEATRE, April 1, 1858. WASHINGTON THEATRE, April 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of this date is at hand, and I leasten to supprize you of the carnest desire of Mr. Stuart and mysoff to co-operate with you in rendering to Mr. John Brougham a parting testimonial and recognition of those qualities which you so justly eulogize. Permit me to designate the last night of Mr. Brougham's engagement—statueday, April 3—as the most fitting evening for the purpose named.

Most respectfully, yours,

To the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Hon. Gao. W. Jones, Col. J. B. Magn

Box book now open. See bills of the day. Ap 2-438 Furniture, Furniture.

WE have just received a large addition to our stock of cabinet and other furniture, which has been gotten up. in tasteful and elegant style to our order, the workmanship of which we warrant of the best quality.

PARLOR SUITES COMPLETE, Of recewood, walnut, and mahogany, upholetered in various color and material. Sofa, centre, and side tables, exceptiores, elagores, as whatnots. Pier and mantel glasses, in glit, with marble slabs as brackets.

Curled hair, husk, and husk and cotton mattresses.

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, AND SALAMANDER SAFES. arne's and Marvin's Wilder's patent salamander fire-proof safes,

Also, in great variety, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washneads, ghatands, sofas, totos-a-totes, easy and rocking chairs, in hair cloth. Two thousand cane-seat chairs. All of which will be sold low for ash or approved paper.

ModRESTOR & CO., Feb 23—codwif Nos. 530, 528, and 521 Sevonth street.

overcharged.

We decline to open any new accounts. All bills presented monthly for payment in each; the general prostration of long credits demands that we adopt this course.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Mari

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—Just received a fine selec-tion of Catholic prayer books and other works suitable for Holy Week, in plain and ornamonial bindings, at PRILI'S New Bookstore,

FOR DRAUGHTSMEN.—Drawing paper, mount on linen, 55 inches wide, sold by the yard, or in rolls of yards, at PHILP'S New Bookstore,

A T PRIVATE SALE—A nearly new family carriage and double harness, with a pair of very sprightly bay horses sight and nine years old, perfectly gentle and safe. The owner has no further use for them. They can be seen at the Columbian Stables. 5th street, between D and E streets. Ap 2-66

FINE RUSSIAN CRASH, FOR TOWELS.—200 pieces fine Russian crash, for towels.

Also, a large supply of other fine and extra stylish towels, in white and colored borders.

Table napkins, doylles, damasks, and dispers, in great profusion of standard styles and qualifies.

We make daily additions to our stock.

We make staily additions to nor stock.

We are not opening any new accounts. Customers who have heretofore settled their bills by note will bear in mind that bareafter we
require each when the bill is presented. Any other settlement will
not be acceptable. It is matter of no consequence how responsible
the parties may be, a prompt cash settlement is the only basis that
renders their bills advantageous to us.

One price only, marked in plain figures.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied as in all
cases.

PERREY & BROTHER,

April 1—104dif

"Central Stores," west binding,
opposite Centre Market.

ROBES OF ALL KINDS AND FABRICS.—Large lots of the newest and richest fibings out, with an immense sick of fancy and staple dry goods of the best class.

One price only, marked in plain figures; no deviation.

We are not opening any new accounts. All bills presented month by for payment in cash.

Goods not permitted out of the store on approbation for imspection; nor will they be exchanged or taken back when once sold.

We make daily additions to our stock.

PERRY & BRETHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

April 1.—10tdif

Our northern and castern to all the figures; hence on person is the price only, marked in plain figures; hence on person is

Central Stores, 'west building, April 1—10tdif

BLACK "TAMARTINE" AND "GRENADINE Berege," new articles for Latios in Black.
Our stock of all the leading staples in mourning goods is now musually large.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence inexperienced buyers are never overcharged.
All bills presented for payment mouthly in each.
We decline opening any new accounts.
PERKY & HBOTHER.

PERRY & REOTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market

\$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INformation which shall lead to the apprehension and
conviction of the person or persons who attempted to assassinate base
tatwists and Reeve Levis at the northeast corace of Capitol Square,
on the night of the 37th instant. The reward will be paid on the certificate of the district attorney, after conviction, upon application at the
bank of Warlington.

Mar 36—10s*